

The Democrats of Maine in convention at Bangor nominated Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, for Governor.

Attila Cox, Jr., for the Illinois Central Company, said that he did not know the full effect of the decision to his company, but that on short-haul rates it was affected more largely than is the L. and N. Company, its rates for the shorter haul being greater than the other road. A conference of railroad attorneys will shortly be held to determine what steps are advisable.

Through the opinion delivered to-day the Commission announced its adoption of the Southern Freight Classification as a standard classification for the purpose of effectuating the orders made in the opinion, but reserves the power to make a classification of its own for the use of any or all of the roads operating on the lines.

**Maine Democrats Nominate.**  
Bangor, Me., June 29.—Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, two years ago Democratic candidate for Governor, was nominated by acclamation to-day at the Democratic State convention as the gubernatorial candidate for the September elections. Maine has no Lieutenant Governor, and the other State officers are appointed by the Legislature.

**Coal Barges Grounded.**  
Cairo, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The towboat John A. Wood with twelve loaded coal barges grounded on the Caseyville bar and the towboats Harry Brown, Pacific and Fulton were working to get the tow off to-day. They released the Wood and three barges. The Hartweg took a coal digger to the Wood to lighten the tow.

committee, "is to give to those portions of Indiana not in the central portion some reasonable access to the Federal courts."

\* \* \*

**Special Term Arranged.**

A special term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court of New York has been arranged to try the

City, Cumberland Telephone Company,  
 Paul C. Barish, Mayor; George Tebeau,  
 president; Louisville Baseball Park; K.  
 Schmidt, conductor Philharmonic Orches-  
 tra and Musical Club; Pink Varble, chair-  
 man, Concert, or Commission; W. C.  
 Richmond, manager Fontaine Ferry  
 Park; J. E. Gienbrenner, superintendent  
 Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry; W. W.  
 Mitchell, general manager Kentucky and  
 Indiana Bridge Company; W. H. Thomas  
 & Son; T. L. Jefferson, chairman Grand  
 Ball.

when the Missouri River formed the Western boundary. Now the traveler only begins to think he has struck the Western trail when he has passed Kansas City, or Omaha, and, facing the endless prairie lands of Kansas and Nebraska, first inhales the fragrant breath of the Rockies, then describes the dim outlines of Pike's Peak, then plunges into the Canyons of Colorado, and dashes out again across the Amer-











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MSS. but return postage must be in-  
cluded.

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906

"Business."  
Wednesday Evening, June 20.—The New  
York market was active and strong,  
closing with an irregular tone.  
Money on call was steady at 3 to 3 1/2 per  
cent. Time loans were strong at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.  
Sterling exchange was weak.  
Closing quotations on wheat for July  
delivery were up 1c. Corn was higher and  
cots were low.  
The price movement in cotton was in a  
range of about 15 points, closing quotations  
showing a gain of 3 to 12 points from  
opening prices.  
The Chicago cattle market was weak to  
lower; the hog market steady to a  
slight lower and the sheep market steady.

For More Home Comings.  
The interior towns of Kentucky have  
been this week re-acting on a smaller  
scale, the scenes which were witnessed  
in Louisville last week. It has been  
as the echo of the great wave of en-  
joyment resounding throughout the  
State, giving to those who could not  
absent themselves from home the op-  
portunity of sharing the pleasure of  
welcoming the visiting guests. From  
all the principal towns came the same  
reports. In Harrodsburg, which saw  
on Saturday last, the one hundred and  
thirty-second anniversary of its founda-  
tion by James Harrod, the fearless  
pioneer, who on that day erected the  
first permanent house in Kentucky;  
and in many other towns, these  
meetings were held, inspired by the  
same feelings as brought about that at  
Louisville, except that they were more  
in the nature of family gatherings.  
Louisville, in its public welcome to the  
absentees, represented the whole State.  
These separate meetings typified their  
return to the old roof-tree, the revisit-  
ing the scenes and the friends of their  
youth; the old schoolhouse, the family  
graveyard, the orchard, the meadows,  
the wildwood, and every loved  
spot which their infancy knew.  
And from all accounts it was an occa-  
sion of unalloyed pleasure both to the  
hosts and visiting guests.

The moral influence of such an event  
as the "Home Coming" cannot be over-  
estimated. It was visible in Louisville  
in a marked degree by the exceptional  
good order which prevailed in the  
greatly augmented population of the  
city, during the whole period of the  
festival. Naturally, one would have ex-  
pected that excess would have been an  
accompaniment and forms of crime and  
disorder would have been developed.  
But so thoroughly did the spirit of  
cheerfulness and good will prevail that  
there was actually less of crime of ev-  
ery kind and fewer occasions of arrest,  
even among the local population, than  
if there had been no such accession to it.

Suggestion has been made that the  
"Home Coming" be made a permanent  
feature in the future, and held at in-  
tervals of five years. As this suggestion  
has been made from Louisville, it  
will convey to our recent guests the  
best possible indication of our feeling  
of gratification in having had the  
pleasure of entertaining the "Home  
Comers." It is an assurance that they  
did not wear out their welcome, but, on  
the contrary, only stimulated a desire  
for a repetition of the opportunity. The  
suggestion was a good one. It was not  
to be expected that all or any consid-  
erable part of the large number of ex-  
Kentuckians could attend the late  
meeting. Many who had hoped to come  
were prevented by business exactions,  
and were compelled to forego the  
pleasure. If five years hence there  
were another "Home Coming," the  
large proportion of the attendants  
would probably be composed of  
new guests. And so with a quinquen-  
nial reunion all would at some time or  
other have an opportunity of attend-

ing. As a people, we have not enough  
of such forms of public enjoyment. We  
have our political, religious and trade  
conventions, or associations, but these  
are for separate party divisions, sects  
or trades. We have racing, baseball  
and other amusements, but nothing  
which assimilates to the Mardi Gras  
of New Orleans or the Fiesta of Los An-

geles, which appeals to all the people  
as a source of general enthusiasm. The  
Home Coming has demonstrated its  
capacity to do so. It is full of poetic  
sentiment and will not only be a source  
of pleasure to those who come to  
Kentucky to renew their old associa-  
tions, but will have a healthy influence  
upon the youth of the State in foster-  
ing a strong attachment to the home  
of their birth, and will check the ten-  
dency to migrate to other States. We  
should have less need for immigrants,  
foreign or from other States, if we  
could keep our natives at home, and  
nothing will contribute to this end bet-  
ter than the lessons the "Home Com-  
ing" will teach. Therefore, let it be  
made a permanent festival.

The Shelbyville Post-Office.

What is said about the reapportion-  
ment of the postmaster at Shelbyville  
is less important on account of the  
persons involved than on account of the  
principles embodied.  
The reapportionment of Mr. Petty is  
considered a great triumph for him be-  
cause he was opposed by State Chair-  
man Ernst and Mr. John W. Yerkes,  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr.  
Petty, they say, has been so active in  
opposing what the Commissioner de-  
sired in politics that Mr. Yerkes has  
been said to want his scalp. But for  
all that he was appointed.

The business of a postmaster is to  
receive and distribute mails, sell  
stamps and generally to serve those  
people in his community that have busi-  
ness with the post-office. The statement  
that Mr. Petty is well liked by both  
Republicans and Democrats, and is  
popular with the patrons of the office,  
is pertinent. All the rest seems beside  
the question. Mr. Petty is paid by the  
people of the country and not by Re-  
publican politicians. He serves a few  
professional politicians, but a large  
number of others who are not in polit-  
ics except as they may think it re-  
lates to the general welfare. What  
politicians as such think about him  
the community he is supposed to serve.

Mr. Yerkes is popular with a good  
many Democrats as well as with Re-  
publicans. Personally he is a man  
much liked. But he gets his mail at  
Washington City and not at Shelby-  
ville. When he is at home he gets his  
mail at Darville. The fact that Shel-  
byville is in his congressional district  
seems rather immaterial, since he is not  
a member of Congress nor a candidate  
for a seat in the House. The office is  
one that affects the whole people, and  
so far as locality is concerned he rep-  
resents Kentucky rather than any of  
its congressional districts.

Mr. Petty may have his political pre-  
ferences and aspirations, and so may  
Mr. Yerkes. What, then, has to do  
with the Shelbyville post-office is not  
clear. There is no good reason why Mr.  
Yerkes should work against Mr. Petty,  
but just as little why Mr. Petty should  
work against Mr. Yerkes, so far as  
the business of the post-office is con-  
cerned. The real question is whether  
Mr. Petty is well qualified for the po-  
sition. On that subject Mr. Yerkes  
may have an opinion, though it is not  
quoted; but the patrons of the office  
are the best judges. If Mr. Petty would  
keep out of pernicious activity in polit-  
ics he would be a better postmaster,  
no doubt, but politicians that reside at  
a distance are not the best judges of  
his capacity.

It is cheerful to find that politicians  
cannot always control appointments  
with which they have very little con-  
cern. Unfortunately they do control in  
many, perhaps in most instances. The  
rule alleged to have been followed at  
Shelbyville is capable of wider applica-  
tion. Appoint the men who will do  
the best work.

Swift Justice.

If justice were always as quick to re-  
lease the innocent and punish the guilty  
as it was in sending John Joseph  
Kean to the penitentiary for abducting  
little Freddie Muth, in Philadelphia,  
there would be a marked let-up in the  
complaints made against the courts  
and a pronounced reduction in the an-  
nual list of lynchings the country over.  
Kean was captured Monday after-  
noon. The courts had closed for the  
day, so no steps could be taken to-  
ward his prosecution until the next  
day. Then they were taken promptly  
enough. At 10 o'clock Tuesday morn-  
ing Kean was photographed and meas-  
ured by the Bertillon method.  
Twenty-five minutes later he had  
been arraigned before a Magistrate and  
committed to court without bail. The  
grand jury quickly found a true bill.  
At 11.20 a. m. Kean was in the criminal  
court to stand trial. This was soon  
over. Shortly after noon the Judge  
passed sentence, and at 1.30 o'clock the  
prisoner entered the penitentiary, to  
serve a term of twenty years. Thus, in  
less than twenty-four hours Kean was  
arrested, indicted, convicted, sentenced  
and imprisoned.

It is an axiom of law that every pris-  
oner is to be presumed innocent until  
proved guilty. The law throws all  
about the accused every possible  
protection from false prosecution.  
A murderer caught red-handed is in-  
nocent, technically, until the court for-  
mally declares him guilty. And so we  
often see instances of low brutes fight-  
ing their fight for liberty month after  
month and year after year, during all  
of which time they should be paying  
the penalty of their crimes. The lay  
mind differs from the law, because  
when the layman hears of the circum-  
stances of a crime his opinion is in-  
stant. He knows to be guilty the mur-  
derer whom the law presumes guilty.  
He desires the immediate visitation  
upon the prisoner of the law's venge-  
ance. Instead of this, there is the  
spectacle of the criminal seizing every  
loop-hole—just as if it is human nature

for him to do, and, for that matter, just  
as the law itself expects him to do—  
and postponing indefinitely the pun-  
ishment he deserves. Often he goes ac-  
quainted in the end.

It is refreshing, in view of the preva-  
lence of the law's delay, to note the  
present exception. It is novel. It is  
admirable. And yet the speed with  
which Kean's case was concluded is  
due not so much to the initiative of  
the prosecution and the determination  
of the court, as it is to the submissiveness of Kean. "In his  
quick trip from liberty to prison," runs  
a dispatch from Philadelphia, "no  
friendly hand or voice was raised in  
the prisoner's behalf." Had there been  
a friendly hand or voice, Kean doubt-  
less would be awaiting trial still. The  
hand or voice would have devoted it-  
self to logging the wheels of justice.  
There is no telling how long it  
would have been before the scoundrel  
received his deserts. He may never  
have received them. Bear in mind the  
acquittal of Pat Crowe.

It is to be wished that Kean's  
conviction has followed a sharp-  
er fight between prosecution and de-  
fense. The lesson of swiftness would  
have been more powerful had the con-  
test been more acute. To convict a  
brute in a few hours with both sides  
bending their energies for an imme-  
diate settlement of the case, would have  
been to show a distrustful world what  
it is possible for a court to do and  
with what rapidity lawyers, whether  
for the prosecution or defense, can act.  
Lynching is the direct outgrowth of  
the law's delay. A revolting crime is  
perpetrated; the neighborhood is stirred  
to a mighty wrath; a mob is formed  
and the fellow under suspicion, wheth-  
er guilty or innocent, is put to death.  
The mob demands prompt punishment  
for the criminal; it dreads the shrewd  
tactics of lawyers and the indefinite  
delay those tactics may produce, and  
so it commits the outrage of ignoring  
the law and scorning the courts. It  
weakens its own vengeance.

Quickness of action, without the sacri-  
fice of any proper chances of the  
prisoner to establish his guiltlessness,  
is needed in our American courts. And  
if the lawyers involved in the various  
court cases would exert themselves to  
bring about quick decisions instead of  
lying awake at night to devise ways  
to defer decisions, we could come near  
having it.

The Russian Riots.

It has become pretty evident that  
the original story that the Jews started  
the riots at Bialystok, Russia, had  
no adequate foundation. The attitude  
of the Russian population toward the  
Jews has long been known. Religious  
prejudice is so strong that any sort  
of absurd story will cause the people  
to attack the Jews. That the latter,  
knowing their inferiority and the feel-  
ing against them, should deliberately  
have provoked a riot of which they  
were certain to be the victims is not at  
all likely. The act of laying it on  
the Jews was a part of the original  
conspiracy.

There is something more than re-  
ligious prejudice in these outrages.  
The hatred induced by differences of  
religions makes them easy, but they  
are generally attended by a good deal  
of looting. The desire of loot is proba-  
bly most frequently at the bottom.  
Those who are intent on robbing get  
up a fairy tale about what some of the  
Jews have done; the ignorant popu-  
lace takes fire; terrible outrages are  
committed and the scamps who set  
the matter in motion get a good deal  
of gainful pillage out of it. Attacks  
on the Jews are made popular by the  
amount of loot that attends them,  
while the ignorant have their opportu-  
nity to say those whom they regard  
as misbelievers.

The sympathy of the people of the  
world is largely with the Russian  
masses, because they have been for  
ages shockingly misgoverned and mis-  
treated. But numerous cases show that  
the lower classes are by no means an-  
gels themselves, and that they are  
about as ready to assail the weak and  
defenseless as the nobility are to at-  
tack and oppress them. Not the least  
of the indignities practiced upon them  
is keeping them in ignorance and in  
that state of brutality which results  
from the way in which they are treat-  
ed. Nevertheless, the fact that they  
are so ready to kill, to rob, and to in-  
flict other outrages has a pretty im-  
portant bearing upon the capacity to  
govern themselves, upon which they  
are insisting. The sympathy of man-  
kind is not commanded unreservedly by  
people who are at all times ready when  
the signal is given to slay others and  
to take possession of their goods. In a  
broad sense this may be claimed to be  
the result of misgovernment, and  
doubtless this has an element of truth  
in it. However, it is clear enough  
that no people is competent for self-  
government without any respect for  
the rights of others.

It is true there are bad men in all  
countries and that the weak and help-  
less are elsewhere sometimes subject  
to wanton attacks. When we write of  
Russian outrages we are often remind-  
ed of the lynch law that is as ad-  
ministered in our own country, with  
the intimation that we are as bad as  
the Russian rioters. The prevalence  
of lynching is not denied, and it is  
greatly regretted, but it requires a liv-  
ely imagination to find a parallel in the  
two cases. The news tends to show  
that the authorities in Russia were  
quite indisposed to afford any protec-  
tion, while in this country the use of  
troops, if it can be applied in time,  
is customary in aid of the parties in-  
culpated. Moreover, the people lynched  
are generally guilty of some great of-  
fense, or, at any rate, are charged  
with something definite on probable

evidence, while in Russia apparently  
there is no foundation for the charges,  
which are usually themselves absurd,  
and the outrages are perpetrated with-  
out distinction between those charged  
with crime and those who are not.  
Our mobs are bad enough, but they  
seldom take on much resemblance to a  
Russian riot.

It is quite impracticable to give to  
these people complete autonomy until  
they have learned to make better use  
of the power which they occasionally  
usurp with the connivance of the au-  
thorities. The latter are much to  
blame, no doubt, for they are employed  
and paid to keep order, but the masses  
who slay and rob are not free from  
guilt, and they are certainly incapable  
of maintaining an orderly government.  
Should they get the upper hand the  
scenes of the Reign of Terror during  
the French Revolution might well re-  
appear, but in the end a "whiff of  
grape" would terminate the licen-  
tiousness until the masses were able to  
distinguish between rational liberty  
and indiscriminate slaughter of the un-  
offending. The supreme moment has  
not yet struck in Russia, but the dis-  
asters that have already occurred give  
a dreadful portent of what may occur  
when the forces of order are entirely  
overthrown. Liberty without law and  
without restraint is worse than au-  
tocracy.

As predicted, the changes in the  
Meat Inspection Bill, suggested by the  
President, were agreed to by the House  
Committee of Agriculture. An effort  
was made to extend the time for de-  
bate upon the bill, but under the rules  
governing debate in the House this was  
denied, and the bill as amended was,  
as technically termed, sent to confer-  
ence. This means that the bill will be  
considered by a joint committee of mem-  
bers of the Senate and House Commit-  
tees of Agriculture, and that when it  
has been perfected by them it will be  
presented to the two Houses respect-  
ively. In the Senate, where no gag rule  
prevails, it can be debated, but in the  
House it will, when presented, be passed  
without debate under the operation  
of the previous question. As Mr. Wil-  
liams, the minority leader, facetiously  
said, "We must, under the rules of the  
House, vote this proposed legislation  
just as it comes to us reviewed by the  
Speaker and the President, and ap-  
proved by the committee, because the  
Committee of Agriculture could not  
well do anything except approve after  
these two great ruling authorities had  
spoken." Among the provisions of the  
bill to which objection is made by the  
Democrats is an appropriation of \$3-  
000,000 to pay the expense of inspections  
of packing houses, which many think  
should be paid by the packers them-  
selves. But the political influence of  
the Beef Trust cannot be ignored, and  
this provision will tend to modify the  
trust and be some compensation for the  
exposure of their unsanitary system of  
slaughtering and packing their food  
product.

The authorities of New Orleans are  
very indignant at a statement made in  
the New York Herald a few days ago  
to the effect that there were three cases  
of yellow fever in that city. The Mayor  
denounces the report as an outrage  
and declares that New Orleans is as  
healthy a city as there is in the United  
States. When it is considered how sen-  
sitive the people everywhere are at  
the least suspicion of the existence of  
yellow fever at any point and how seri-  
ously such rumors affect the trade of a  
city, a sense of justice would suggest  
great caution in giving currency to  
them. The health authorities of New  
Orleans are taking extraordinary pre-  
cautions to prevent the introduction of  
the fever from foreign ports by a rigid  
quarantine here the mouth of the Mis-  
sissippi river, eighty miles from the  
city, and have organized the most thor-  
ough hygiene system in the city. They  
are pledged to give immediate notice  
of any suspicious case and to guard  
against the error of last year in  
concealing its first introduction into  
the city. Common justice would seem  
to require that such sensational re-  
ports as that of the Herald should not  
be indulged in. It is not only unfair  
to New Orleans, but to the whole South-  
west, as it tends to affect both travel  
and trade and to entail loss in all com-  
munities having social or business con-  
nections with the region immediately  
concerned.

"Kansas," says a contemporary, "has  
had luck with her Senators. One com-  
mitted suicide, one resigned years  
ago to escape expulsion, one was de-  
feated for re-election by evidence that  
he was buying votes, and still an-  
other had his election investigated by  
a Senate committee, which reported  
that bribery in his interest was proved,  
but it was not clear that he was a party  
to the bribery or that enough votes  
were bought to affect the result. And  
now there is Burton. For a State that  
boasts of more churches and schools  
per capita than any other State, and a  
smaller percentage of foreign-born  
than most other States have, Kansas  
has not established an enviable record  
in senatorial selections." But perhaps  
Kansas keeps up her good church and  
school average by sending her crim-  
inals to the Senate, at the Nation's ex-  
pense, instead of to the penitentiary, at  
her own.

The price of \$100,000, which a Pitts-  
burg girl is reported to have paid for  
a husband with a title, is probably the  
price for publication. The real price is  
likely to have been something and 98  
cents.

WANTS DIFFERENT CHAIR

FOR THE FOSTER STATUE.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]  
With the profoundest respect for the  
committee for the Foster statue, I am  
writing to you a modest protest against  
one feature of the statue. I have the  
committee and sculpt

























## Some New \$5 Panamas

Another lot of high-grade Panamas just received from our finishing factory. Special at \$5. And they cost \$7.50 elsewhere.

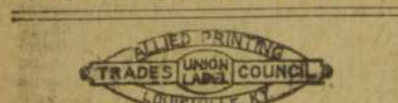
The new High-Crown Telescope-fashions after our famous pearl felt hat of this season; also all other shapes and all sizes.

On cash MAIL ORDERS these Hats will be sent prepaid to any express office in the United States. Send \$5 and get one.

Genuine Panamas, ready to wear, as low as \$3. Extra fine ones at \$7.50 and \$10. We're Panama headquarters, you know!

**Levy's Third & Market.**

**Courier-Journal.**



THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Have The Courier-Journal forwarded to your address when you go away on your vacation. If you are now a paid-up subscriber, please let us know when you order the paper forwarded, and also let us know if you desire it stopped at your home address. Be careful to give post-office, hotel or street address in all cases.

## GOOD WORK

DONE BY POLICE AND FIREMEN DURING HOME COMING.

Director General Hughes Sends Letter to Mayor Barth.

Mayor Paul C. Barth yesterday received a highly complimentary letter from Robert E. Hughes, Director General of Home Coming, congratulating the police and firemen and congratulating all the city authorities on their splendid conduct during Home-Coming Week.

James B. Smith, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, also received a letter from E. H. Debebaugh, chairman of the Press Committee during Home Coming, expressing thanks to the Board for having assigned Patrolmen Meyers and McGuire to press headquarters, terming them "the best ever."

The letter of Robert E. Hughes to Mayor Barth follows:

Louisville, Ky., June 19, 1906—His Honor, Paul C. Barth, Mayor of Louisville, City of Dear Mr. Mayor: While the finest of enthusiasm over what all say is the success of "Home-Coming Week" has yet upon us, I want to extend to you and all the Commercial Club Home-Coming Association a most hearty and warmest congratulations on the city's achievement and most sincere thanks for the part that your Administration played in this great undertaking. With your support and aid, which came from the Board of Public Safety, the Board of Public Safety, the Sinking Fund Commission, the General Council, and the Board of Public Safety, the city has achieved a most successful outcome. It is not surprising, we indeed, would have been very weak in our own efforts if we had failed with the support that has been given us.

I want to especially compliment the Police Department and the Fire Department during the week. I can imagine no better condition of affairs can exist while the thousands of visitors were with us. Not one complaint has reached us from any of our visitors. Your Police Department, I think, in a way that calls for the admiration of Louisville's entire citizenship. It should also speak in a complimentary way of the Fire Department. Evidently firm believers in the adage that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," your firemen looked carefully after every detail, and watched closely every point where a decorative or illuminative scheme might have without such watchfulness, started a conflagration.

I wish to extend to you, and through you, a warm handshake upon the glory that is Louisville's because of "Home-Coming Week" having been all that we claimed for it in advance.

With great respect, am, my dear Mayor, yours very truly,

R. E. HUGHES, Director General.

## CARBOLIC ACID INJECTIONS CURE TETANUS.

Negro Patient at City Hospital Makes Remarkable Recovery.

One of the most remarkable cases of cure, in tetanus, is at the City Hospital, where Israel Smith, colored, is recovering from a severe case of lockjaw. He was bitten by a rabid dog, over four weeks ago, and a week later, he developed all the symptoms of tetanus. His jaws became locked, and he was given up as hopeless. He was sent to the City Hospital with the disease in an advanced stage, and already begun to show the symptoms of the end. Dr. Taylor, one of the internes, used carbolic acid in treating him.

It was almost the only one here who believed in the cure," said Dr. Taylor, yesterday. "I had heard of the carbolic acid treatment, but had never seen it used. It is used in Italy very frequently, being injected under the skin in dilute quantities in cases of the kind. I understand that it has been successful over there, so I concluded to try it myself when an opportunity should present itself. Although the only other cure I heard of in this city was over three years ago, and although the death rate in tetanus is frightfully above ninety per cent, I decided to try the experiment on Smith, who was admitted to the hospital with a fully developed case of tetanus."

"He had all the symptoms of the disease, and was in a serious condition, as the disease had had several weeks time to develop. I immediately began to give him injections under his skin every few hours. At first, I saw no signs of improvement, and all the other doctors said it was a hopeless case, and some of them laughed at my efforts, assuring me that I was working on a hopeless case. Soon the man began to show signs of improvement, and now, he is out of danger, I think."

# Why Not Buy A Piano Now and Save \$100?

## WE GIVE YOU THAT CHANCE

for the next eight days, then the warehouse we have rented will be ready for us, and it appears to us that if you are in need of a Piano it would be well for you to pay us a visit and see the bargains we are offering.

## Our Storage Warehouse Burned Sunday

We are now without any place to store the Pianos arriving daily, hence we must dispose of some of the large stock we have on hand in order to make room for them.

COME AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE REDUCTIONS WE ARE OFFERING.

# Montenegro-Piehm Music Co.

628-630 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

## READING ENDS.

Tedious Hearing of Election Proof Suspended.

CHANCELLORS HAVE HEARD 6,000 PAGES SO FAR.

SECOND TRIAL OF MILBY DAMAGE SUIT BEGINS.

WILLIAM WOOLFOLK INDICTED

Chancery Judge Shackelford Miller and Samuel B. Kirby heard a long list of relief yesterday when the reading of the proof in the election contest cases, which has been in progress daily before them for more than eight weeks past, was brought to a close, with the understanding that it will not be resumed again until some day next week. The case was continued to the next trial to be agreed upon. Counsel on both sides are also worn out with the tedious job and are only too glad to get a rest. In accordance with an agreement entered into several days ago, it was determined to complete the reading of proof of the plaintiffs down to the twelfth ward. This having been done, suspension for the summer recess follows. There have been read to the Chancellors nearly 6,000 pages, and about 8,000 pages remain to be heard.

**Retrial of Milby Case.**  
Trial of the \$25,000 damage suit of Esie Milby, seventeen-year-old daughter of Byron H. Milby, against the Henderson Road, Illinois Central Railroad Company and Louisville Railway Company has commenced in Judge O'Doherty's court. The young woman received internal hurts and injuries to her left leg in a collision between a car of freight cars and a street car at the Fourteenth and Main streets intersection on December 15, 1904. The first trial of her case several months ago resulted in a \$10,000 verdict, which, however, was set aside by Judge O'Doherty upon the allegation of newly discovered evidence made by the defendants. The case will not be completed before to-morrow.

This is one of a number of damage suits growing out of this accident, which have been tried and all resulted in verdicts of various amounts for the claimants. The railroads are trying to lay the blame on the Louisville Railway Company, and vice versa. All these corporations deny the extent of the injury averred for the plaintiff.

**Suit on Stock Subscriptions.**  
O. G. Holt, as trustee in bankruptcy for the Lyons Manufacturing and Mercantile Company, brought suit against four of its principal stockholders to compel them to pay certain stock subscriptions made by them when the company was organized. The company went into voluntary bankruptcy October 12, 1905, and since then has paid \$13,679.33 out to creditors. There are, however, other claims still due and the trustee is asking the court to compel the defendants to have to pay up on their stock.

The defendants and the amounts of their alleged subscriptions are as follows: W. H. Lyons, \$6,000; C. H. Callahan, \$4,000; J. P. Venable, \$5,000; T. W. Mullaly, \$4,000.

**Two Will's Tendered.**  
William H. Gibson, colored, provides by his will, tendered for probate yesterday and dated April 25, 1906, that his cottage at 1520 Lexington street shall go to his widow, Jennie Gibson, during her life. The children are to receive the remainder at her death. Another cottage at 1522 Lexington street is left to three daughters. They also receive certain personal property. Mary Jane Gibson, a daughter, is named executrix without bond.

August Niermann, by his will dated November 5, 1904, and offered for probate yesterday, directs that each of his six children shall receive \$1. All the rest of his estate goes to his widow, who is made executrix without bond.

**Drowned in Defendant's Pond.**  
Frank Bundschu, the administrator of his twelve-year-old son, Harry Bundschu, yesterday afternoon brought suit against R. L. Clark for \$30,000 damages on account of the death of his boy, who was drowned while swimming in a pond on defendant's premises. Clark is blamed for having allowed the pond to remain on his land, which is between Twenty-eighth and

## LICENSE BOARD

To Pass On Three Saloon-keepers' Permits.

CHARGES FILED BY BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

ONLY BEGINNING AS WARNING HAS BEEN SUFFICIENT.

MANY LETTER WRITERS.

The first step looking toward the revocation of licenses of saloonkeepers, who have been guilty of violating the Sunday closing law, was taken yesterday afternoon, when the Board of Public Safety prepared complaints against three saloonkeepers which will be filed with the License Board to-day. The complaints are directed at Guy Simon, who conducts a saloon at Brook and Jefferson street, Michael Seymour, who has a saloon on Jackson street, between Main and Market streets, and Daniel Doyle, who conducts a saloon at Eleventh and Main streets. A determined effort is to be made to close these saloons, it being alleged that the proprietor of each has been guilty of violating the Sunday closing law.

Guy Simon is to be proceeded against on three counts, that of keeping open his saloon on Sunday, keeping a disorderly house, and violating the city ordinance providing that every saloon within the city of Louisville shall remain closed from one to five o'clock each morning.

It is alleged that on one week ago last Sunday, Simon had his saloon open, and was selling liquor to women between two and three o'clock a. m. The only charge against Seymour and Doyle is that of selling liquor on Sunday.

**HEROIC RESCUE.**  
SIX HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ESCAPE DROWNING.

Manual's Launch Capsized by Hawser of Louisiana.

Only the bravery and heroism of Isaac Shapoff, 730 West Walnut street, and Thomas Ferguson, of Versailles, Ky., prevented three young girls from drowning in the river at the foot of Fifth street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Without divesting themselves of their clothing, they leaped into the water, when the launch the three girls and three young boys were riding in was capsized by a hawser from the steamer Louisiana, and succeeded in rescuing the entire party.

In the boat were Misses Lillian Dehler, Julia Heick and Amy Kohlepp, with Carl Reimers, Joseph Scholtz and Fred Spield. All the girls are students at the Girls' High School, while the boys attend the Manual Training High School. They had started out in a twenty-foot launch, belonging to the High School boys, and had gone only a short distance, when the Louisiana steamed for the bank. When the hawser that was thrown out tightened, it caught the launch, turning the frail craft completely over.

In a second all the occupants were in the water fighting for their lives. The girls, but they could not reach them all. Miss Dehler being the only one they could aid. Shapoff was standing along the shore and witnessed the accident. Almost before the young people had reached the water, he was after them in a minute, his clothing all wet, he was swimming around gathering them in. At the same time, Ferguson, who was on the Louisiana, dived off the prow of the boat and he succeeded in rescuing one of the girls.

A carriage was called hastily, and all the girls were sent to the home of Miss Dehler, 319 East Breckinridge street, where Dr. Brozowski was called. None of the girls were injured and their only danger is from catching cold from their chilly bath.

**\$3.35 Richmond, Ky., and Return.**  
Via Southern Railway, June 25 and 26, account Young People's Missionary Association. Return limit. Best service in the city.

**Home Comer Arrested.**  
Newport, Ky., June 20.—Tom Evans, who claimed to be returning from "Home-Coming Week" at Louisville, was found by Officers Sheehan and Stapleton about midnight in the railroad yards at the head of Monmouth street. He carried an iron rod concealed in his clothes, which he stated he had to protect himself from two colored men, who followed him from Louisville. He was sent to jail for thirty days for loitering.

Fine Cluny Laces  
From 2 1/4 to 4 1/2 inches wide; regular prices 10c to 15c.  
**7c A Yard**

Second Floor.

Women's Ready-to-Wears Priced Very Low.

This picture is one of the styles of Wash Suits that we are selling for One Dollar.



White Lawn Waists 49c—Several dainty styles, with rows of insertion and embroidery panels, all sizes; regular 98c values; choice to-day... 49c

White Lawn Waists 98c—Variety of styles; also White Dotted Swiss Waists, with Dutch neck; regular \$1.35 and \$1.49 values; choice \$1.35

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**J. BACON & SONS**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1845  
MARKET STREET BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.  
MEMBERS OF THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Handsome Embroideries  
Values up to \$1.25; on sale to-day at  
**59c A Yard**

Women's Ready-to-Wears Priced Very Low.

And don't forget that you not only save in buying Ready-to-Wears here to-day, but you also get garments that have all the style kinks and the best of workmanship.

**Wash Suits! Wash Suits! Wash Suits!**  
So many of them that you just can't help from finding something to please your taste and please your purse. As a flyer for to-day, we offer Wash Suits at a dollar a suit that you can't match anywhere. They are regular \$1.75 values.

White Lawn Shirt waist Suits: waist trimmed with panel of embroidery; skirt cut full and wide.  
Linen Colored Shirt-waist Suits: waist trimmed and piped; full skirt.  
Linen Colored Shirt-waist Suits: waist trimmed with plaits and black piping; skirt cut in new style; made full and wide.

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